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Pres. Truman Orders Navy Reorganization

Commander-in-Chief Post Abolished Functions Shifted—To Naval Operations Chief

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 1.—President Truman has ordered the broad reorganization of the United States Navy—a reorganization which will abolish the position of the commander-in-chief of the United States fleet whose major functions are transferred to the Chief of Naval Operations.

Secretary of Navy Forrestal has signed a departmental order, however, continuing Fleet-Admiral Ernest J. King in his position as commander of the fleet during the period of transition, while the new organization is being put into full effect. Admiral King also continues to hold his formal commission as Chief of Naval Operations.

The presidential order was signed two days ago, but was not made public until today. The White House statement said the purpose of the order is to analyse and incorporate into its organization some of the improvements which were indicated by wartime experience.

The statement said, "these changes are to be made by executive order so that they may be tested for a period of time before the President recommends to Congress any statute changes in the organization of the navy."

The presidential order specifically recognizes that the naval business falls into three broad classifications—military matters, general and administrative affairs, business and related industrial matters. The order requires that the naval organization incorporates into its structure "this fundamental division of functions and directs the Secretary of the Navy to assign duties among various agencies of the Navy accordingly."

White House said Secretary Forrestal had set up an Information Board under the chairmanship of Under-Secretary Ralph Bard to recommend specific plan of organization bases on the executive order.

"The powers of Fleet Commander-in-Chief, which the order confers on the Chief of Naval Operations are duties of "principal naval adviser to the President, and command of operating forces comprising the several fleets of sea-going forces, sea frontier forces, district and other forces and related shore establishment." These functions were given the Fleet Commander-in-Chief by previous executive orders dated December 18, 1941, and March 12, 1942. These previous orders were revoked.

Under the new order, the Chief of Naval Operations will continue to be responsible for the readiness and logistics support of operating forces of the Navy, and his power to coordinate the Navy's bureaus and offices for this purpose remains unchanged.

U.S. TO SUFFER BIG LOSS

Losing $50 Billion on Sale of Surplus War Goods

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Carter Manisco, chairman of the House Expenditures Committee, after conferring with the officials responsible for the surplus war property disposal said today he expected the United States will lose at least $50,000,000,000 on the sale of goods.

Representatives, whose committee has been drafting the legislation to improve the disposal methods, explained that because much war surplus material was sent overseas and are obsolete the United States can expect to realize only about $10,000,000,000 from the sale of $60,000,000,000 worth of goods.

Last week the reconversion director John Snyder told the Senate committee that the United States Government was not counting on cash in return for surplus property sold to the foreign countries, but would attempt to distribute property where it was most needed in return for the good will and the possible commercial and military right

NIPPON CAPTIVES IN CALIF.

3,500 War Prisoners to Work as Farmers in San Joaquin Valley

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 2.—About 3,500 Japanese prisoners of war will be working as crop harvesters in the San Joaquin Valley, California, the War Department disclosed on Monday.

The prisoners are being transferred from camps Calrinda in Iowa and McCoy in Wisconsin to alleviate labor shortages in the agricultural area. Housing facilities are provided by the army. After the present harvest season, the prisoners will be returned to Japan, the War Department announcement said.

Talks Seen Doomed As U.S. Oil Dispute Remains Deadlocked

The dispute between 30,000 CIO oil workers and the management remains at a deadlock, and a company spokesman predicts that the conferences will break down completely forcing the Secretary of Labor to make a compromise, according to a San Francisco dispatch dated October 2. The Union originally demanded a 30 per cent pay increase, but on Saturday, the report said, it was cut down to 27½ per cent. The companies, however, have refused to raise their offer of 15 per cent increase.

Adjournment Likely For 5-Power Talks

Foreign Ministers Fully Occupied With Preparation of Secret Documents

The Council of Foreign Ministers in London met on Tuesday night for the second time that day and a diplomatic correspondent says it now appears probable that it will conclude the session which has already lasted more than three weeks, according to a London dispatch.

The report said that the main subject is the preparation of the secret records of what has been done so far. It is said that without these records the continuity of the council cannot be maintained. Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov has insisted that instead of one record, which is usual for a conference of this sort, there should be a number each dealing with a different subject.

The brief statement about the Monday night meeting when Ernest Bevins, British Foreign Secretary, presided gives no hint what further headway has been made in the drafting of the confidential record in the final communique that would sum up the three weeks of labor and the vital problems of the postwar world, a BBC broadcast said.

It reported that the work of drafting which began on Saturday took 17 hours of the Council's time through the week-end alone. One complication is said to have been that the Russians have raised the point of who should sign the document. For instance, in the case of the Balkans, they have been reported to have argued whether France and China should sign since these countries have not signed any surrender terms with the Balkan states.

CARRYING REPATRIATES

2 British Carriers Assigned Task, Says Nimitz's Headquarters

Domei

PEARL HARBOR, October 2.—Two British aircraft carriers, the Implacable and the light carrier Glorious have been assigned to carry repatriated Allied men and civilian personnel from Manila to Vancouver, and British Columbia, it was announced by Admiral Chester Nimitz's headquarters yesterday.

The Implacable is due to arrive about October 11 and will carry about 2,000 and the Glorious 1,000 repatriates. Their passengers will include former prisoners of war from Shanghai, Hongkong and Far East points. Other former prisoners will probably return later via the Mediterranean.

It is expected that the British hospital ship, Letitia, will in the near future transport former prisoners who are ill from Manila to Vancouver.

Awarded Purple Heart

For wounds received in action on Corregidor, approximately three and a half years ago, six recently liberated American prisoners of war have been awarded the Purple Heart, RRO announced on Tuesday. They are: Private Estil J. Cohorn, Covington, Kentucky; Private Lealand Crummett, Vale, Oregon; Private First Class George W. Middleton, Wichita, Kansas; Private Willie Templin, Coleman, Texas; Private First Class Joseph Viterna, Lackawanna, New York; and Private Franklin B. Wiggs, Augusta, Arkansas.

Gandhi's Birthday Feted

Domei

LONDON, October 2.—Two Indian nationalist communities here celebrated Mahatma Gandhi's birthday with luncheon meetings and other gatherings. A cable received from Pandit Jawarahal Nehru, former President of the Indian National Congress, stated: "Greetings and pledges for India's independence on Gandhi's birthday."

Australia Asks Part In Peace Settlement

Dr. Evatt Demands Equal Representation of All Belligerents

Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, has asked for all active belligerents, such as Australia the right of participation in framing the peace settlement, according to the ABC broadcast on Tuesday.

The broadcast quoted Dr. Evatt as pointing out that the sole reason for limiting the Council of Foreign Ministers in London to the representatives of the United States, Britain, France, Russia and China, was to meet the urgent requirements in the conduct of war. Dr. Evatt said that such an exclusive pattern could not be followed in the peace settlement.

He declared that in this global war, Australia considers itself as having played a formidable part in Europe and was even more concerned in the Pacific about Japan. He claimed that the peace conference should be convened with all active belligerents present.

The fight put on by the Australian Foreign Minister, the broadcast continued, is a great satisfaction for the Australians. The delegate from South Africa has seconded Australia's request for active representation. It is believed in Australia that the interest of the Allied belligerent nations, great or small, are equal value in the restoration of peace and security.

The stand taken in London by Dr. Evatt is regarded in Australia as consideration of the equal representation by the smaller nations which begun in the San Francisco Conference, the broadcast said.

GI'S RETURNING HOME

Troops From Interior of China Homeward Bound Before 'Xmas

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 2.—Some 240 United States transport planes will carry the American troops from the interior of China to Shanghai within 10 days so they can board ships and return home before Christmas, it was announced on Monday.

2,000,000 Going Home

Domei

PEARL HARBOR October 2.—Rear Admiral Henry S. Kendall said on Sunday that a fleet of 40 escort carriers and 200 attack transports will be in full operation by the first of the year in the Navy program to return some 2,000,000 servicemen to the United States during 1946.

Admiral Kendall, who is commander of this shipping pool, declared that more than 400,000 men would be transported home during the next three months. The special fleet has been given the code name "Magic Carpet."

Adm. King To Retire

Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Navy and Chief of Naval Operations, revealed on Sunday night that he expects to retire about the first of January, according to a San Francisco dispatch. The five-star Admiral told a reporter that he would retire as soon as things settled down a little. His successor, he said, had not yet been decided upon, and he referred to the next man who will head the United States navy as "My Relief."

Chifley Invites Mountbatten

Domei

CANBERRA, October 2.—Australian Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley announced that Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander in Southeast Asia, has been invited to visit Australia.

COMMAND POSTS

Following is a complete listing of command posts of occupational units as of September 30:

Eighth Army	NYK, Yokohama
XI Corps	Customs, Yokohama
Americal	Haramachida
1st Cavalry	MP School, Tokyo
97th Division	Kumagaya
112 RCT	Tateyama
XIV Corps	Sendai
11th AB	Sendai
27th Division	Niigata
IX Corps	Afloat off Mutsu Bay RCN in Sapporo
81st Division	Aomori
4th Marine Regt.	Yokosuka
Sixth Army	Kyoto
VAC	Sasebo
2nd Marine	Nagasaki
5th Marine	Sasebo Fortress
I Corps	Osaka
33rd Division	Kobe
98th Division	Taisho Airdrome
XXIV Corps	Keijo
7th Division	Keijo
40th Division	Fusan
ASCOM 24	Jinsen

Allied Command Bans All Overseas Contacts By Japanese Subjects

The Supreme Allied Command on Wednesday tightened its controls on Japan's economy in an order restricting all outside communications on financial, business or commercial matters. According to the order, all financial, business or commercial communications from Japan, except those by occupation force personnel or persons accredited to the occupation force, are prohibited unless approval of the Supreme Commander is obtained. It is further ordered that occupation force or accredited personnel may send no messages on behalf of persons in Japan who are not allowed by the order to send the messages directly.

Schedule of Shipping Decided for October

Transport Ministry Allocates 513,000 Tons of Space For Civilian Needs

A total of 513,000 tons of shipping will be used for transporting civilian needs, according to the schedule for October set by the Ministry of Transportation, reports the Asahi which adds that the Shipping Operation Corporation has been instructed by the Ministry to carry out the schedule.

As at the end of September, Japan's total shipping consisted of 583 vessels aggregating 1,175,000 tons. Of this figure, 263 ships aggregating 579,000 tons had to be excluded, as they are either in the Southern regions or require long-time repairs, thus leaving 320 ships aggregating 596,000 tons available. Of this number, 21 ships aggregating 83,000 tons had to be set aside for carrying demobilized soldiers thus leaving 299 vessels totalling 513,000 tons (859,000 weight tons) available for the transportation of goods.

This available tonnage the Ministry of Transportation plans to use for the transport of civilian needs and materials for reconstruction. Details of the items to be transported follow (in 1,000 weight tons):

Coal	403
Cereals	25
Pulp	11
Non-ferrous metals	2
Lumber	22
Coke	15
Salt	10

The Ministry of Transportation is paying close attention to the conveyance of coal, the biggest item in the above list, in view of the approach of winter. The Ministry's original plan was to ship 200 000 and 100,000 weight tons from Hokkaido and Kyushu, respectively. Owing, however, to the random mining activities during wartime and the present dearth of labor consequent on the evacuation of Korean and Chinese laborers, it is difficult to obtain even half the volume originally expected.

Besides, the tonnage to be used under the October schedule, an application has been made to the Allied Headquarters for permission to use 13 ships aggregating 37,000 tons. Adding this to the 21 ships aggregating 86 000 tons, the use of which has already been authorized by the Allied Headquarters, the total tonnage for the conveyance of demobilized soldiers would be 31 ships aggregating 123,000 tons. These ships will be distributed as follows: 21 for southern Korea, three for North China, three for South China and four elsewhere.

First Repatriates Due

The first batch of 1,000 Japanese repatriates from the southern regions is scheduled to arrive at the Uraga Harbor on Wednesday and 1,500 on Friday, 2,000 on Saturday and 2,500 on Sunday. In order to prepare quarters and relief materials for the repatriates, the Navy sent some officers to Uraga on October 2.

3 Ships to Leave

On the understanding of the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Forces, three ships, the Enoshima Maru, 6 435 tons, the Eiho Maru, 6,800 tons and the Tatsuhi Maru 6 873 tons, are scheduled to leave Niigata, Tama and Otaru harbors for Tangku to bring back Japanese residents in the Tientsin area. The three ships are expected to bring back some 15,000 Japanese, mostly the aged, women and children. The ships will take back some Chinese laborers now in Japan on their outbound voyage. The Hokoku Maru is scheduled to arrive at Hakata with Japanese repatriates from Shanghai on October 8.

Stars and Stripes Published

The first issue of the Stars and Stripes to be printed in Japan for the Allied Occupation Forces was published on Wednesday in Tokyo.

Authorities Explain Allied Control Moves

Aim of Directive No. 3 to Protect Common Japanese, Check Inflation Growth

There is no desire on the part of the Supreme Allied Headquarters to impose controls upon the Japanese people merely for the sake of controls, according to Colonel R. C. Kramer, Chief of the Economic and Scientific Section, in his discussion of Directive No. 3, on Monday.

Directive No. 3 was issued to the Japanese government on September 22. It is the Supreme Allied Command's instructions in the field of economic control, production and imports and exports.

There has been considerable misinterpretation and misunderstanding of the directive, especially in that it requires the Japanese government to initiate and maintain a firm control over wages, over prices of essential commodities, and a strict rationing program over essential commodities in short supply. (Occupation authorities defined "short supply" as "essential commodities of which the reasonable, normal requirements of the average man cannot readily be met").

Purposes of Directive

The authorities explained that the directive actually has two purposes:

1. To insure that the common man has equal opportunity with the wealthy man to obtain the necessities of life.

2. To prevent the growth of inflation, which is always destructive to the common man.

Economists of all nations recognize that a certain set of conditions lead to inflation. They also recognize that inflation is a definite threat to the economic life of a nation and that it takes its toll only among the ordinary people—the people in the low and middle income brackets.

"Wealthy people can adopt many devices and actually profit from inflation," occupation officials said.

Unfortunately, that set of conditions exists in Japan at present. The demand for essential commodities is greater than the supply. Transportation facilities are inadequate to increase the supply appreciably for some time to come, whereas the demand will increase considerably with the return of Japanese soldiers and nationals from overseas. The rice crop, which will be harvested in about one month, already has been cut considerably by the recent typhoon which swept the length of Japan.

Inflation Is Explained

Supply then is limited and will be for some time, whereas demand is increasing. On a free, uncontrolled market, the vendors of these commodities, rice for example, can ask high prices. These prices are limited only by the amount the highest bidders are willing to pay. Thus, the wealthy get first choice of the limited supply of available commodities. Allied officials explained that the wealthy can buy up the entire supply of rice if they want and release it at the highest bid.

As the prices increase, each yen buys less and less of the commodity. Thus the yen loses value with each price increase. The money income of the lower and middle classes remains the same and their purchases less and less. Thus inflation exists. The purchasing power of the yen is low and wages have remained the same.

To rectify this situation, wage earners in the past have clamored for higher wages. Should they receive higher wages they immediately apply this money towards the purchase of essential commodities—the necessities of life. The demand for the commodities become greater and again the price is raised. Again the yen loses value and the condition of inflation becomes more extreme.

Allied officials said the only cure for inflation is goods—an increased supply. In the absence of that, there must be controls and rationing. Rationing is undertaken to assure the common man equal opportunity with the rich to secure essential commodities. Controls are imposed, simply, to assure that the people of Japan get rice according to how much they need rather than how much money they have.

"Controls will be instituted only when it is believed that a better result for the common man will be achieved, the authorities stated. "They will be relaxed or eliminated whenever there is evidence that a better result for the common man will be obtained without them.

"Control of civilians' activities in their normal life, such as limitations of the rights of individuals to spend their earnings in such a manner as they see fit, is repugnant to American principles.

"Government control over the wages a worker is allowed to earn is contrary to American principles of collective bargaining," they said. "Civilian controls, therefore, are emergency measures and do not represent the basic principle. When the emergency has passed, controls will be removed. If a better method than controls is found to solve the emergency, that method will be adopted."

Use of 27 Airplanes For Liaison Allowed By Allied Authorities

The Japanese will be permitted the use of 27 non-combat type aircraft for the purpose of liaison, air courier and transport service within Japan proper as the result of a request granted on Tuesday by the Allied Supreme Command. Pending further instructions the Japanese will be allowed the use of the following aircraft: 7 M-20's, 11 Douglas C-3's, 6 single engine utility transports and 3 advance trainers.

Nine House Members Submit Resignations

Assume Themselves Responsible for Japan's Defeat; Others May Follow

Already nine members of the House of Representatives have submitted their resignation to the Speaker of the House, and it is believed that more members will resign, according to the Asahi. The resignation of the Lower House members does not become effective until approved by the Speaker, however, and so far the Speaker has not accepted these resignations.

The nine members who have tendered their resignation are Chuko Ikesaki, Dr. Masamichi Royama, Masayoshi Morita, Shinichi Moriya, Yoshijiro Murasawa, Magozaemon Takano, Kenzo Saito, Sobei Hara, and Raisuke Takaoka. They all assumed responsibility for Japan's defeat.

Regarding the question of how to treat the Diet members who are responsible for the war, various opinions are already expressed by the new Liberal Party, headed by Ichiro Hatoyama, and the preparation committee for organizing a new socialist party. The establishment of a special court for their trial, and the suspension of franchise and right of election of such members are even proposed.

It is now watched with much attention how Speaker Toshio Shimada will handle the resignations of those members, particularly in view of the possibility of more members intending to resign.

DE GAULLE WINS AT POLL

Socialist Party Obtains 60 Per Cent Of Popular Vote

Monday's elections in France resulted in a victory for President General Charles de Gaulle, according to a San Francisco dispatch. His supporters led by the powerful Socialist Party polled at least 60 per cent of the popular vote.

Paris dispatches on Tuesday, the San Francisco report said, carried almost complete results of the elections in which the Councillor Generals were chosen. Although the balloting for Monday and Sunday were for regional offices, it was the first general election in liberated France. Therefore, it is regarded as indicative of the national elections which are scheduled for October 21.

Of the nearly complete returns listed, Leon Blum's Socialists won 844 seats, political groups of the center won almost 700 and the Communists 321.

New Drug Effective

Domei

NEW YORK, October 2.—Streptomycin, a spectacular mold produced drug, which has effectively combatted infections that resisted its sister drug penicillin and sulfa drugs has been used successfully to treat more than 40 patients in the U.S. Army 2nd Service Command, Colonel G. G. Duncan, medical consultant to the command, announced recently, the New York Herald Tribune reported.

More GI's Arrive in Japan

General MacArthur's headquarters announced on September 30 that 160,000 troops of the United States 8th Army have landed in various occupation zones in Japan. Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, 8th Army Commander, is planning to make a four-day inspection tour of the occupation zones leaving Tokyo on Tuesday on a Japanese train.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Wednesday.

Fair and cloudy at times with south winds and occasional rains.

Premier Is Deluged By People's Letters

Majority of 260 Daily Discuss Food Problem, Minister Ogata Tells Cabinet

Letters reaching the desk of Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni from all classes of life in Japan have averaged from 250 to 260 daily with a peak bundle of 1,081 letters on October 1 during the past one month since the Prime Minister had announced his willingness to hear directly from the people concerning their problems and suggestions. This was disclosed by Taketora Ogata, Minister Without Portfolio, in his detailed report to the Cabinet members following the regular Cabinet meeting on October 2, according to the Asahi.

According to Mr. Ogata's report the food problem is the dominating subject of the letters to the Prime Minister and the majority of them voice appeals for effective steps to be taken by the government to improve the food situation.

Exactly a month ago, the Prime Minister asked the people to address letters directly to him airing their problems and the government has established a special organ under Mr. Ogata to give careful consideration to each and every letter.

Minister Ogata disclosed that the letters will be turned over to the various ministries according to the nature of their content and the most pressing ones will be incorporated in the policy of the government as quickly as possible in line with the people's will.

Minister Ogata noted that many of the letters on the subject of food are written by women the majority of whom ask for the abolishment of the control on vegetables and that they be sold on the free market without restrictions.

The general administrative policy of the government is the second most discussed subject, he disclosed. Outspoken letters demand the abolition of the bureaucratic system, a sweeping reform of the administrative machinery, the replacement of the upper bracket officials in political and economic circles, the abolition of controlled economy, the closing down of timber control associations in the provinces, and a wholesale resignation of members of the House of Representatives.

A notable fact, Mr. Ogata disclosed, is that only a few of the messages to the Prime Minister are anonymous.

EX-BERLIN EMBASSY STAFF

173 Including Former Envoy Oshima Given Good Treatment

Details concerning the present confinement of Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, former Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, and 172 other Japanese internees including members of the former embassy staff, newspapermen, and others, were received for the first time by the Foreign Office in an official telegram reaching here on September 26, from Shunichi Kase, Japanese Minister to Switzerland, reports Domei. The telegram is based on a report from the representative of Japanese interests in America, relating his observations obtained in the course of an inspection of the internment camp at Belford Springs, Pennsylvania.

The report follows:

(1) Those now at Belford Springs Hotel include 76 members of the embassy, 42 members of the military attache's office, 20 members of the naval attache's office, 5 members of the consulate-general in Vienna, 14 newspaper correspondents, and 16 others.

(2) The hotel is situated on a plateau in the mountains near the city of Belford; facilities are perfect and the food situation satisfactory.

(3) All the internees are free to go out in the daytime, with a wide area at their disposal. On rainy days, a large hall is available in the hotel, large enough to hold all the internees. Two pingpong tables are also installed, and various American newspapers are supplied for reading in the saloon. Besides, there is a well-supplied store where clothing is on sale. As the result of the present inspection, the sale of beer and alcoholic beverages of low alcoholic content is also being planned.

(4) All the internees are allowed to communicate with the Swiss Legation via the State Department. But to date not a single complaint has been made to the Swiss Legation. Everybody is in good spirits.

Forming Party Council

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung have agreed to form a new all-party council on broad bases in China, according to a Chungking dispatch dated October 1. The Generalissimo in his message also tentatively agreed to allow the Communists to maintain a maximum force of troops of 24 divisions.

U.S. Papers Support Policy for Germany

48-Point Proclamation Is Lauded as Maintaining Firm Control

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, October 2.—The 48-point proclamation issued to the German people by the Allied Control Commission in Berlin last week was welcomed editorially as evidence of the Allies' determination to maintain control over the lives of the German people.

The Washington D.C. Post on the 30th said that the rules listed in the proclamation are comprehensive in the scope, drastic in nature and cover every area of German political and economic life.

It said the proclamation shows that the Allies do have a policy toward Germany, a policy which if fully carried out should permanently draw the fangs of German aggressiveness. The unanswered question is of course whether and in what degree this policy is going to be enforced both in letter and in spirit.

The Washington D.C. Star on the 27th welcomed the proclamation as a confirmation that the Potsdam Conference really meant what they said when they expanded on the policy of a thorough de-nazification of German life which is one of the key objectives of all occupation of Germany.

The Los Angeles (California) Times on the 27th saw in the proclamation the final liquidation of the Nazi-Reich and explained that the Allies must be thorough now because Hitler was thorough previously in establishing the Nazi way of life which the Allies are committed to destroying.

The Times admitted whether a Germany purged of all notions of militarism and all desire to make a living by looting its neighbor in preference to working can be created is a question, but the United States has to assume that it can be done or face the prospect of occupying and overrunning Germany from now on.

It noted that the proclamation has served a notice on the German people that until German military tradition is stamped out forever there will be no leniency shown toward them.

The St. Louis (Missouri) Globe Democrat on the 26th concluded that if Germany hoped that the dissension among the Allies would save her from a just retribution for her crimes, that hope is now gone. The proclamation emphasizes that the Allied powers are in full accord as to Germany's fate.

The New York Herald Tribune on the 30th pointed out that regardless of whether Germany will have to be perpetually controlled or reeducated, whatever the United Nations do will have a profound effect for good or ill.

The New York Times on the 27th called for a just but rigid policy toward Germany and it is hardly important that the facts be made perfectly clear that this war was fought for the very purpose of de-nazifying Germany and that the purpose of our present policy is not to show what grand fellows we are but to execute a policy of stern justice.

Commenting on the trials of German war criminals, the Detroit (Michigan) Free Press on the 25th said the German people must never be given the grounds for building the party's legend about the Nazis. The Germans must be shown their recent leaders for the monsters they were.

ANGLO-U.S. TALKS OPEN

Washington Parley Discusses Future Trade Relationships

The Commercial Policy Committee of the Anglo-American Trade and Finance Conference held its first meeting in Washington on Monday to open the second phase of the Anglo-American talks, according to a London dispatch. The statement issued out of the meeting said that the committee is to discuss the various aspects of the future trade relationships between Britain and America.

The statement said that subjects will include the discussion on the tariff and other barriers to trade, policy in respect to commodity agreements, control of international cartels, the establisment of an international organization, and international cooperation in maintaining employment.

World Ball Series Opens

Domei

NEW YORK, October 2.—The 1945 world baseball series between the Chicago Cubs, winner of the National League, and the Detroit Tigers, winner of the American League, opens tomorrow at Brigge Field, Detroit, home of the Tigers who won the championship this year by one game.

Discusses Indonesian Issue

Domei

THE HAGUE, October 2.—Dutch Minister of the Overseas Territories Dr. Logeman has returned here from London where he discussed the latest events in Indonesia with prominent officials of the British Foreign Office.

U.S. Round-the-World Plane Reaches Guam From Manila on Last Stage of Flight

Domei

GUAM, October 2.—The Douglas Skymaster plane now on the last stages of the round-the-world flight for the United States Air Transport Command, arrived here from Manila at 3 p.m. today.

Departs From Manila

Domei

MANILA, October 1.—The Skymaster left here for Guam at 4:46 p.m. today.

The plane landed at Manila 81 hours after it left Washington and is now slightly ahead of its schedule.

After three hours stay here, the passengers were transferred to another four-engined Skymaster, the third to be used on the round-the-world trip.

Headed For Calcutta

Domei

KARACHI, October 1.—Paul Miller reported today that the second of the four Douglas Skymaster C-34 used in relays by the new Globester transport plane was being readied for departure for the hop of 1,485 miles to Calcutta.

The flight was slightly behind schedule due to the extra long stopovers rather than to the loss of time in the air.

The Globester flight already has covered 8,883 miles in 53 elapses of hours including stopovers. The flight has another 14,254 miles to go and the remaining points at which the Globester planes will halt are Calcutta, Luliang, Manila, Guam, Kwajalein, Johnston Island, Honolulu, San Francisco and Washington.

The Globester is making a stopover at Karachi after its 1,356 miles flight from Abadan, Iran. This is the longest stopover since the plane left Washington on Sunday.

Seven men and one woman are making the entire world encircling flight. Other passengers are being carried between intermediate points.

Globester Leaves Abadan

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The U.S. Army Air Transport Command announced on Sunday that the army transport plane Globester left Abadan on the Persian Gulf at 7:20 p.m. yesterday on the third day of its pioneer round-the-world flight. The huge plane was running two hours ahead of its schedule and its next stop is Karachi, India.

French-Annamese Meeting Is Arranged

Disturbances Seen in South French Indo-China; Calm In Northern Part

The head of the Allied Control Commission in Saigon has announced that the meeting of the French and Annamite nationalist leaders will take place on October 15 with themselves as mediaters, according to an Australian broadcast on Tuesday.

A BBC correspondent declared that Major General Douglas Gracey is now engaged in trying to reach an agreement between the nationalist leaders and the French authorities but stressed that this does not imply any recognition of the nationalist movement.

Northern Indo-China remained calm under Chinese liberation forces. The Chinese are not interfering in the quarrel between the French and the Annamese, it said.

A late message from Colombo on Monday night said that British mine-sweepers and other ships of the British East Indies Fleet arrived at Saigon on Monday.

PRODUCTION GOAL SET

Coal Control Association To Attempt 10,000,000 Tons

Investigations conducted by the Japan Coal Company and its local branches reveal that the total demand for the second half of this year throughout the country amounts to 14,200,000 tons, after taking into consideration the present state of industrial rehabilitation, the revival of the demand for coal in all quarters and other circumstances. After taking into account the present transport capacity, the volume held in stock, etc., a minimum of 13,450,000 tons has to be made available, reports the Asahi.

The Coal Control Association has set a production goal of 10,000,000 tons for the second half of this year and urges the coal industrialists to rise to the occasion.

In order to attain this goal, the Government, on its part, will pay close attention to the following points:

1. To accelerate deliveries of blasting powder and vital materials for coal mining;
2. To effect a speedy withdrawal of Chinese and Korean laborers and to replace the labor without delay.
3. To give special consideration of food supplies to the mines.

The production quotas assigned to producing districts are:

3,700,000 tons for Hokkaido.
5,000,000 tons for Kyushu.
700,000 tons for the Eastern District.
600,000 tons for the Western District.

Mrs. MacArthur Visits Nikko

Mrs. Douglas MacArthur, wife of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, went to Nikko by special train on Tuesday with Lieutenant General Robert J. Eichelberger and others, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi. Following a brief rest at the Kanaya Hotel, the party, conducted by the proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Shinichi Kanaya, visited the Toshogu Shrine and other famous places in Nikko and also caught a glimpse of autumn in Japan at Lake Chuzenji.

Repatriation Ships Ordered

Orders have been received from the U.S. 24th Army Headquarters at present in Korea to dispatch bottoms capable of taking back in one day 5,000 Japanese nationals, including 4,000 demobilized soldiers and 1,000 general residents from Korea. Through efforts of the Shipping Operations Association, it is expected the requisite of bottoms can be met, reports.

INDONESIANS JOIN PARADE

Striking Seamen Take Part in Sydney Labor Procession

Domei

SYDNEY, October 2.—Nearly 500 Indonesian seamen who are striking in sympathy with the "Indonesian Republican Government" joined the annual labor procession here today attended by Australian Deputy Prime Minister Francis Forde and other members of the Australian Government.

The newspaper West Australian of Perth today criticized Mr. Forde for heading the procession in view of the fact that the striking Indonesian seamen were in it.

"It is indisputably clear," the journal commented "that the Indonesian nationalist demonstration should not have been contenanced by the participation of Deputy Prime Minister Forde in the same procession."

3 WARD OFFICIALS NABBED

Charged With Embezzling Cotton Cloth for Raid Sufferers

Kakushiro Masamoto, head of Adachi Ward, 50; Seiichiro Kojima, 44, director of the General Affairs Department of the same ward office, and Kaichi Kusama, 32, of the same department were charged with embezzlement by Procurator Fujii of the Tokyo Procurator's Office and committed for trial at the Tokyo local court, according to the Mainichi.

With the termination of the war, over 2,980 tan (one tan is 12 yards) of cotton cloth originally marked as war goods were sent to Adachi Ward to be distributed among air raid sufferers. Of this material Masamoto and Kojima appropriated 23 tan each for their own use while Kusama embezzled 12 tan of cloth. Only two to four yards were accordingly distributed among the raid sufferers.

Congress To Hear Atom Bomb

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The White House today said that President Truman will send a message to Congress this week giving his recommendations on what should be done with the atomic bomb secret. Shortly before the White House announcement, a nine-point recommendation, which included suggestions on the atomic bomb disposition, was left with the President by the House Appropriations Sub-Committee, whose members recently returned from a round-the-world tour of United States military installations.

Nippon Air Force Demobilized

The Headquarters of the Imperial Japanese General Air Force has now been completely demobilized. All Japanese matters pertaining to air will now be handled by the Army Aeronautical Headquarters, it was announced by PRO on Tuesday.

Snyder Makes Report

John Snyder, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, has transmitted to President Truman a report called the "Three Keys to Reconversion," according to a San Francisco dispatch dated October 2. The three keys, he said, are production, jobs, and markets. Mr. Snyder also pointed out that he expects high unemployment in the United States through 1946.

New Soviet Envoy To Mexico

Domei

LONDON, October 2.—The Soviet Government has appointed Alexander Kapustin as the Soviet Ambassador to Mexico, succeeding Constantin Oumansky, who was killed in an airplane accident in Mexico some months ago, according to the Moscow broadcast.

Japanese Atrocities In Siam Revealed

30 Officers Identified by Ex-Prisoners as Causing Thousands of Deaths

Domei

BANGKOK, September 28.—(delayed) Associated Press correspondent Marcus Purduc said that more than 30 Japanese officers in the administration of prisoner of war camps in Siam were identified today as perpetrators of atrocities, or responsible for maladministration which resulted in thousands of deaths.

Mr. Purduc declared that identification was made by British, Australian and Dutch former prisoners in the first screening of the arrested suspects.

Major R. C. Laming, former prisoner of war, who before the war was judge in the Siamese Court of Appeals, is the legal adviser directing the screening procedure in which more than 50 Japanese held near Bangkok were viewed in the line-up by six selected groups of former prisoners. Accusations ranged from withholding food and medical supplies to actual killings.

Three lists were made during the screening—black list for definite charges, white list for those identified as consistently humane and helpful to the prisoners and third for those unidentified or against whom there are no specific charges.

Major Laming said that those against whom there were probable charges would be detained. He stated that former prisoners of war would remain here to testify at trials.

YOKOHAMA THEATER OPENS

Eichelberger Attends Ceremony; Show Features Maj. Lanny Ross

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA.—Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army commander, officially opened the first enlisted men's theater in Japan at Yokohama on Sunday, September 30, according to a PRO announcement on Tuesday.

Major Lanny Ross, of radio, stage and screen fame, was featured in the first G.I. variety show to be staged in Japan at the opening ceremonies of the motion picture house.

The theater is the former Odeon Theater of Yokohama with a seating capacity of 2,000. It is a modern structure and similiar to many theaters that are to be found anywhere in the United States. Although some of the windows are shattered and the sidewalk in front of it torn up, the building itself is in good condition. It was taken over by the army in a move designed to provide entertainment for the Allied occupation forces and will be open for three shows daily. Legitimate shows will be staged each Tuesday.

FINANCE RULES CHANGED

Mutual Financing Companies to Handle Savings

In order to strengthen the national savings movement, the Finance Ministry has decided to entrust such mutual financing to companies which have a favorable record of operation with the handling of savings deposits. In this connection, the enforcement regulations pertaining to special measures of wartime financing have been changed. The changes, which were promulgated under the date of October 3 to take effect the same day, are in essence, as follows:

(1) Mutual savings companies may with the permission of the Finance Minister receive deposits and may also lend money with the deposits received as security.

(2) The kinds of deposits which may be received by mutual financing companies are for the time being confined to two, viz., ordinary deposits and fixed deposits.

In connection with those changes, necessary revisions were made on the same day concerning the exceptional cases pertaining to the authority of the Finance Minister, enabling the Finance Minister to delegate to the chief of the Financial Affairs Bureau the power to permit the handling of deposits by mutual financing companies. Also this revision took effect the same day.

Mutual savings companies in Japan at present number 64, with a total capital of ¥6,000,000,000.

DIE FROM METHYL ALCOHOL

Two sergeants, members of the United States Military Police, in a jeep, found an elderly man lying on the street at Ryudocho, Azabu, at about 5:30 p.m. on September 28 and rescued him. The man, whose name was Tokuzo Kamata, 51, of Minamicho 1-chome, Akasaka, died at 8 a.m. the next day. Examination showed death was due to poisoning of methyl alcohol.

Another death due to the same cause occurred the same day. Ichiro Todaka, 32, of Totsuka 1-chome, Yodobashi, drank whisky on the night of September 27 and went to bed. He was found dead the next morning. He purchased the "murderous spirit" from Sakichi Takashiba of the same place.

Dr. Van Mook Invited By Java Commander To Inspect Condition

Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, Lieutenant-Governor of the Dutch East Indies, has been invited by General Christianson, Commander of the Allied Forces in Java, to come from Australia and see for himself the present conditions on the island, according to a London broadcast. It is reported that the Netherlands officer in charge of civil administration has asked the Indonesian leaders, including Dr. I. R. Soekarno and members of his self-appointed nationalist cabinet, to meet him.

Japan Oil Is Allowed To Resume Operation

8th Army Authorities Permit Full-Blast Activities at All Plants

Permission to operate its various plants has been given to the Japan Oil Company by the economic section of the U.S. Eighth Army Headquarters, according to Domei.

Installation of an oil pipeline connecting Yokohama and Atsugi for the use of the U.S. Eighth Army, as well as loading and unloading of shipments by the same Army in Yokohama harbor, had impeded operation of the Yokohama plant of the Japan Oil Company.

Subsequently, the Company made an application to the economic section of the U.S. Eighth Army for permission to operate its plants at Yokohama, Niigata, Kashiwazaki, and Sapporo. Now the company has received instructions from the Eighth Army to the effect that there was no objection against operation of the plants, and that the use of the Yokohama plant by the Eighth Army would be confined to such limits as not to impede its operation.

Together with these instructions, the communication to the following substance was received by the Company:

(1) There is no objection to the operation of each plant to the full limit of production capacity.

(2) The acquisition of raw materials and supplementary materials, disposal of products, and fixing of prices are all to be regulated by the Japanese Government.

(3) Reports on the output must be submitted to the Eighth Army Headquarters, for each month by the 15th of the following month.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, in view of this precedent, is hoping that other factories will also make positive efforts to receive the understanding of the Allied Army Headquarters in such cases where the production for civilian needs is being impeded on account of the taking over of factories by the occupation forces.

DEMOBILIZATION DATA

Affecting 1,600,000 British Men, Women by End of This Year

Domei

LONDON, October 2.—Labor Minister George Isaac disclosing tonight the Government's plans for speeding up demobilization, announced that 1,600,000 men and women will be released by the end of this year, subject to transport facilities and about 3,000,000 will be out by the end of next June.

The Minister stated that men coming home after release need have no fear about employment. There were plenty of jobs waiting for them, he added. Speed-up represents doubling of the release rate as originally announced, which forecast three quarters of a million would be demobilized by the end of December and an increase of about 400,000 or 37 per cent over the figure of 1,100,000 announced on September 5.

Minister Isaac announced important changes in the condition of release of Class B, release for special industries and KY men.

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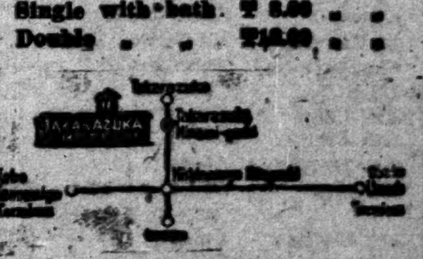

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Italy Is Now Capable Of Ruling Own Land

Problems Faced in Germany, Japan Were Solved in Italy, Report Says

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The War Department report issued yesterday covering the operations of the Allied military government in Italy from the time of the Sicilian invasion to the German surrender last May reveals that many problems now being faced in Germany and Japan were met and solved previously in Italy.

The report reviews the military government activities from July 10, 1943 to May 2, 1945. It shows how the American and British working in unique bi-national relationship turned the distraught and hungry nation into an organized government capable of assuming difficult responsibilities.

The report shows at present all of Italy is back in Italian hands with the exception of the following compartments in the north: Liguria Peidmonte, Lombardia, Venezia Tridentia and Venetiv and that part of Venezia Giulia occupied by the Allies.

With the exception of small areas along the Yugoslav-Italian border all of Italy is scheduled to be turned back to the Italians late this fall.

The original organization for handling Italian civilian and governmental problems was the Allied Central Commission created on November 10, 1943. When the Italians in secure areas demonstrated ability to take independent action the Control Commission was replaced by the Allied Commission an advisory body created on September 26, 1944.

The report outlines the manner in which such vital problems as ridding Italy of Fascism, establishing local and national governments meeting critical health, housing and food situations, and molding the Italian military forces were met and solved. The report also shows how Italy was gradually turned back to her own government as the Fascists were eliminated and the rear areas made secure.

The War Department report reveals that the pruning down of the Allied Commission in preparation for the day when Italy will be entirely on her own has already begun. The political section of the commission has been dissolved with political advice to the Italians now being given from the British and American embassies. The makeup of the commission has been gradually changing from military to civilian personnel.

Awarding Nobel Prize

Domei

NEW YORK, October 2.—The Nobel Prize will be given this year for the first time in five years according to the Stockholm radio, which said that the Norwegian Parliament will appoint a committee to pick the winner.

Target Date Postponed

The target date for the 41st Division and X Corps landing at Kure has been postponed until October 6, while the harbor is still being checked for mines, it was announced on Tuesday by PRO.

MARGARET KENNEDY WED

Becomes Bride of Major Frederick Vollmer in Ceremony Held Here

The first American wedding in Japan since the surrender was held on Monday in the chapel of the 42nd General Hospital in Tokyo, according to a PRO announcement.

The principals were Major Frederick Vollmer, of Baltimore, Maryland, and First Lieutenant Margaret Kennedy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs J. Edgar Kennedy of Cadyville, New York. Both are original members of the hospital and came overseas with the unit in May 1942.

Both the bride and her maid of honor, First Lieutenant Rebecca Schmidt, Long Green, Maryland, wore the Army beige dress uniform. The best man was Major George Canatsey, of Indianapolis, Indiana. Colonel George H. Yeager, of Baltimore, commanding officer of the hospital, gave the bride in marriage.

Lieutenant Kennedy trained at Champlain Valley Hospital, Plattsburgh N.Y. and served as a supervisor both there and at Doctor's Hospital, Washington, D.C., prior to entering the Army.

Major Vollmer, the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Vollmer, of Baltimore, is a graduate of the University of Maryland and a former resident physician at Mercy Hospital, Baltimore.

Alerted to leave for the United States, the couple plans no honeymoon. The ceremony itself was twice delayed, once in Brisbane and once in Manila, when the hospital moved to forward areas.

OUTPUT QUOTAS BOOSTED

Russians Seen Relying on German Production for Reparation Payment

BERLIN, October 1.—Production quotas for Germans in Soviet-occupied zone are so high that they suggest a change in policy of the Russian authorities toward Germany's future, correspondent Russell Hall reported in a dispatch Sunday to the New York Herald Tribune.

Hill said that the quotas announced Sunday by Leo Sarzypczynski, president of the Department of Industry in zonal government disclose that the Russians expect to rely increasingly for their reparations on current German production rather than on removals of equipment, Hill added.

This assumption is supported by Russian official statement that production in the Soviet zone will be planned with a view to "needs of the occupying powers" as well as those of the German population.

Some of the quotas set for the last three months of this year are 63,000,000 yards of artificial textile fabrics, 15,000,000 pairs of socks and stockings, 12 million undergarments, 120,000 small stoves for heating and 225,000,000 boxes of matches.

While these figures are modest in comparison with pre-war German production, they are for in excess of what most observers would have expected the industry in this part of Germany to be able to produce in view of war damage and Soviet removals of machinery.

Ex-Hupei Governor Nabbed

Domei

CHUNGKING, October 2.—Yeh Pen, former puppet Governor of Hupei Province in central China has been arrested in the Wuchan area with 56 other suspected Chinese collaborators.

NOTICE TO RELEASED ALLIED CIVILIAN INTERNEES

The International Red Cross Committee invites all released Allied Civilian Internees remaining in Japan to register their full names, nationality, and present address with the Japan Delegation of the International Red Cross Committee, Central P.O. Box 316, Tokyo.

This request is formulated with a view to enabling the Japan Delegation of the International Red Cross Committee to answer inquiries from next-of-kin and friends concerning present welfare and whereabouts of Civilians released from Internment Camps in Japan.

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Young Officials Seek Public Understanding

Reaction of Lower Government Employes to Recent Criticism Creates Interest

A voice is being raised among young officials of Government Ministries that in answer to the recent public criticisms directed against the officials, it should be clarified whether or not such criticisms are justified and, if so, what must necessarily be reflected upon should be recognized, while those caused by misunderstanding must be cleared up, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

When the Imperial Rescript for ending the war was promulgated, the secretaries of the Finance Ministry met and discussed late into the night the attitude that should be taken by Government officials under the new condition. This attitude is found in common among some young officials of other Ministries, but they are still continuing an apparent calm because of the "safety first" principle of the higher officials and also because of their own fear of causing stagnation in administrative operation.

In his recent press interview, Home Minister Kenzo Matsumura touched upon the attitude of Government officials and said that there was no need for officials resigning. This statement of the Home Minister has caused the rise of a view for the necessity of declaring the responsibility of Government officials. That is to say, as public criticism of Government officials has become particularly severe of late, it is said that the officials must seek to gain the understanding of the public by explaining frankly what are to be rectified, in order to attain real unity between the officials and the people.

This opinion held by some of the young officials in various Ministers is now coming to the surface, and the situation is watched with much attention as a new attitude will thus be established for creating a new Japan by those young officials.

PROLETARIAN LITERATI

Will Form League Under Leadership Of Nakanishi

Preparations for organizing the Proletarian Literary League are under way headed by Inosuke Nakanishi, who became popular as a proletarian novelist writing on the oppressed life of the Koreans and Manchurians, but remained inactive after he had participated in the Popular Front incident in 1937.

The League when it is inagurated will take up initiative in administering a library, fostering liberal ideas, publishing periodicals, giving guidance in reading and establishing popular literature based on the ideals of truth and peace, with the support of Ujaku Akita, Mimei Ogawa, Suekichi Aono, Tadashi Tokunaga, Minju Hosoda, Einosuke Ito, Kaju Hayama, Eikichi Hashimoto, Juji Nakano, Yobun Kaneko Jinji Kobori, Miss Taiko Hirabayashi, Miss Kaiko Matsuda and other critics and authors.

In the future, the League plans to conduct short-term literary courses lecture meetings and international literary conferences of men of literature particularly of those who are engaged in the Popular Front movement. For the time being, the office is to be set up at the house of Mr. Nakanishi, Katase, Kamakura.

RICE FOR TOKYO CITIZENS

First Crop Expected to Go Shortly To Big Cities

This year's first rice crop will shortly be delivered to the people of the big cities of Japan, according to the Mainichi. Approximately 110,000 koku of the early harvest will be shipped in October to the Keihin area, another 220,000 koku to the Hanshin area and 110,000 koku will be consigned to Nagoya. The end of the month will be the busiest shipping period when 42 per cent of the total amount of rice to be sent will be shipped out.

To meet the demands made on railways, special trains will be run to the large consuming areas. From October 10 three trains will leave daily from Niigata for the Keihin area and one train will leave for Akita (capacity of one train is about 4,000 koku). For the Hanshin area, there will be two trains from Niigata and three from Hokuriku. For Nagoya there will be two trains from Niigata while two more will leave from Toyama.

Obituary

Chief Abbot Seiso of the Tenryuji Temple, Saga, in Kyoto, passed away after prolonged illness on October 2. He was 69 years old. The funeral is scheduled to be held on October 15 at the Tenryuji Temple.

Kazuhiko Kawachi, 45, head of the aviation section of the Asahi Shimbun, passed away due to a prolonged illness at 1:50 a.m. on October 2 at the Monopoly Bureau Hospital, Akabanebashi, Shiba-ku. Funeral services are to be observed from 2 to 3 p.m. Friday at the Tsukiji Honganji Temple.

Return of Trans-Pacific Amity Spurred As U.S.—Japanese 'Hams' Meet in Tokyo

Friendly exchange of greetings among amateur wireless operators is another medium toward bringing back goodwill between Japan and the United States, the Asahi Shimbun reported on October 2.

Such an incident took place recently the Asahi continued as follows:

One week after the advance airborne unit of the Allied occupation forces landed on Atsugi airfield, a tall heavy-set American soldier approached the home of Taro Yagi in Ikegami, Omori ward. Mr. Yagi is director of the sound instruments department of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company.

Yagi answered the doorbell. The stranger took off his hat, smiled and inquired, "Are you a 'ham'?"

The Japanese at first scratched his head, then smiled and replied, "Yes- J2GX. 'Ham' Yagi-"

'W8OSL. I am Julius Wingler," the G.I. said, pulling out from his hip pocket a battered booklet. Thumbing the pages, Wingler pointed to his calling number, then to Yagi's calling number. The book was the international directory listing all amateur wireless operators.

The visitor said that he served with the American forces in Australia in 1942. Following action in the Philippines and Okinawa he entered Tokyo with the advance airborne unit. He revealed that he was a sergeant in the wireless communications unit of the U.S. air force. That's why he treasured his international directory of all the "hams" in the world. Of course, to him the section on Japan was the most important.

Wingler had encircled the Japanese names with red pencil with a special mark after Yagi's name because he was the first Japanese wireless amateur to be listed in the international directory. Another name, Hiroshi Shimomura, was also encircled with red pencil but when he called on the Shimomura family in Yokohama he was told that Hiroshi was killed in action somewhere in New Guinea.

On his second visit "Ham" Wingler was able to make the acquaintance of Shoyo Okochi, professor of electrical engineering at the Tokyo Industrial College.

On September 30, the three held a little get-together at Okochi's home in Shitaya ward where they exchange talks on amateur wireless and like subjects. Okochi received his official card stating that his wireless message was received on July 1, 1935. Yagi received his much earlier.

Wingler said when he returns to the United States he hopes to be able to keep in contact with his Japanese "ham" friends.

OUR CLASSICAL BRIDGES

Artistic Simplicity Characterzies Japanese Construction

By K. A.

II

The Saru-bashi bridge is a kind of hanging bridge. According to the history of Kai Province, its span was originally seventeen ken and width eleven shaku. Its first overhanging block was six ken and four shaku, the second overhanging block seven ken and two shaku and the third overhanging block eight ken four shaku, while the center girder was nine ken and four shaku. The existing bridge, which was rebuilt in September, 1900, differs somewhat from the measurements of the overhanging blocks and the length of the center girder mentioned in the history of Kai Province. The alterations may be attributed to the fact that the bridge was remodelled after the age of civil war and again in 1900, when it was thoroughly reconstructed.

The Kintai-bashi Bridge

The Kintai-bashi (Brocade Sash) bridge spans the Nishiki River at Iwakuni in Yamaguchi Prefecture. It is unique in structure and graceful in form. It was originally built in the first year of Yempoh (1673). Fortunately, it still retains its traditional form in perfect condition, though it has since been rebuilt every twenty years. Iwakuni was the castletown of feudal lord Yoshikawa. In the fifth year of Keicho (1600), Hiro-iye Yoshikawa, feudal lord of Tomita in Izumo Province was transferred to Iwakuni, and under his patronage this town enjoyed a spell of flourish; but he failed to construct a bridge over the Iwakuni River, now generally called the Nishiki River. His son, Hiroyoshi Yoshikawa, in the third year of Kambun (1663) took up the task left unfinished by his father and constructed a wooden bridge to span the river. Unluckily, that bridge and several successive ones were washed away either by the strong current of the river or by periodic floods. Ultimately, however, he succeeded in constructing the present Kintai-bashi bridge, the plan and design of which were conceived and worked out by himself. The hearsay has it that he got the idea from seeing a mochi (rice cake) puffing up when baked. Work on the construction of the bridge was started early in the first year of Yempoh (1673) and it was completed in October of the same year.

On May 28, 1674, the Nishiki River inundated due to heavy rains which had fallen overnight, and as a result, the second pier viewed from the Iwakuni town was carried away. Then the first and fourth piers, as well as the three elaborate arches were washed away. On the other hand, the third and fifth piers withstood the pressure of flood water, redounding to the credit of the builder Shichiyemon Yuasa, who had mastered the secrets of masonry in Oh-mi Province under Suruga-no-Kami Toba, a noted craftsman and builder. Feudal lord Hiroyoshi ordered the reconstruction of the bridge in June, the same year, and he personally paid particular attention to the making of piers whose collapse had carried away the arches. Under his instructions, the piers were made streamlined so as to minimize the pressure of flowing water, and wedges were used to strengthen the stones piled up. The reconstruction of the bridge was completed in October, 1674, and opened to traffic the following month. Originally, the bridge was called the Yokoyama Oh-hashi bridge. Later, in succession it was renamed the Ryoh-unkyo-bashi (Skyscraping) bridge, the Ryu-unkyo-bashi (Dragon's Cloud) bridge, the Tai-unkyo-bashi (Cloud Floating) bridge and the Iwakuni-bashi bridge. It is now known as the Kintai-bashi bridge.

Since the Kintai-bashi bridge was rebuilt by feudal lord Hiroyoshi, its stilted arches have been reconstructed at intervals of some twenty years. The existing first, second and third arches from the left bank were re-erected in 1934 and the fourth and fifth ones in 1929. Prior to the Meiji Restoration, the people belonging to the Choshu clan contributed to the fund for the repairing of the bridge at fixed rates calculated on the basis of their incomes. At present, the prefectural administration of Yamaguchi bears forty-five per cent. of the total reconstruction expense, the rest being paid by the municipality of Iwakuni. Whenever repair work is to be done utmost care is taken to preserve the original pattern. For the same reason, identical materials are used and the artisans employed, all hail from Iwakuni. The bridge consists of five arches and the aggregate span is 125 ken. The calculated width is 16.5 shaku, but the available width is only fourteen shaku. The three arches in the middle are wooden; whereas the two outside ones are buttressed though wooden. The measurements of the arches are as follows:

	Span (shaku)	Rise (shaku)	Remarks
First arch ..	122.4	6.8	Buttressed
Second arch.	115.4	17.7	Wooden
Third arch..	115.8	17.9	"
Fourth arch.	118.0	17.5	"
Fifth arch...	114.8	6.4	Buttressed

The voussoirs, or the wedge-like stones which form part of an arch, consist of joists, ridge-pieces and wedges. Joists are piled up one over the other on the imposts, each projecting a little from the other until the key-block becomes horizontal. These joists, ridge-pieces and wedges are joined toogether with iron clamps reinforced with iron bands. One voussoir has eleven joists, two ridge-pieces and eight to nine wedges. Zeikova wood is extensively used, though one half of the joists are made of fine pine wood. The piers, which are streamlined to minimize the resistance against the flow of water, have been constructed by piling up large pieces of granite whose joints are filled in with iron pieces covered with lead. The cavities in the piers are filled in with granite pieces. It is a primitive method and yet its stability has been fully demonstrated by the durability of the Kintai-bashi bridge.

From the short explanations given here of our three classical bridges one will be able to appreciate the fact that the preservation of our construction technique has remained uppermost in our minds to this day. It is quite obvious that the Japanese bridges have a simple elegance which fittingly synchronizes with the artistic simplicity and nobilty so eloquently prominent in all branches of arts of this country. Although modern style bridges are being extensively erected, we are still adhering faithfully to our traditional method of building, because we are passionately and sincerely anxious to nurture our own aesthetic sense and view of Nature through the medium of objects of art. Almost all the bridges that readily attract the eye in rural localities are of indigenous syle. Also numerous bridges that are to be seen in provincial towns are, for the most part, national in conception, spirit and design. Our technique of bridge construction forms as integral part of our national technological creativity. The Japanese bridges no doubt look simple; but, at the same time, they have a typical beauty, the appeal of which is irresistible. They represent a characteristic phase of our artistic sensibility and also of our genuine aspiration to remain in consociation with Nature.

(End)

Actor James Cagney Is 'Found' in Japan, Like 'Old Friends' with New Acquaintance

James Cagney, beloved "tough guy" of the silver screen, is presently in Yokohama, according to the Wednesday's Mainichi Shimbun. Cagney, whose real name is John Rogers, is a corporal in the United States army air force.

Filmdom's ace portrayor of the American gangster, Corporal Cagney, was spotted at the home of Toshisaburo Suzuki, an official of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, 15 Yamate-machi, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Sunday afternoon by the Mainichi reporter. Cagney said he first made the acquaintance of Mr. Suzuki last Thursday in front of the Sakuragicho station.

"I had a 48-hour leave," the movie star continued, "but I didn't know what to do since it was my first visit to Yokohama. Fortunately, Mr. Suzuki was kind enough to approach me and after a short conversation invited me to his home."

"Now we're like old friends," the red-haired film actor said, grinning his famous "tough guy" smile.

Jimmy Cagney was drafted into the army three years ago from Hollywood. He joined the U.S. Fifth Air Force as a pilot and gunner for a fighter plane. He had his first aerial combat over Guadalcanal. Later he saw active service in various fronts in the Pacific war theater including New Guinea, Biak Island, Leyte Island, Lingayen and Okinawa. Corporal Cagney has also appeared over the Japanese mainland before the surrender.

The last pictures the popular actor made before he was drafted were "Today We Live" and "The Big House."

When he returns to Hollywood, Cagney declared, he will go back into picture work, after he takes a five or six months' vacation.

James Cagney is the second Hollywood idol to visit Japan since the entry of the Allied occupation forces, Lieutenant Tyrone Power being the first.

55,000 Simple Houses To Be Built by Tokyo

Part Will Be Completed Within October, the Rest by End of November

A new policy for the construction of some 55,000 simple residential houses for the war victims in the Metropolis has been issued, according to an announcement on Monday by the Tokyo Metropolitan Office. The gist of the policy which consists of eight salient points, is as follows:

1. Permission shall be granted for the construction of temporary houses in the raid-devastated areas until the land adjustment plan affecting the right to own land begins to be enforced but the construction of full-fledged houses shall not be permitted until then.

2. No permission for the construction of houses on war-devastated lots shall be granted other than to owners or lease-holders of hits this means the revival of the lease issued during the war for the lease for war-victimized lets became ineffective in case either the owners or lease-holders of such lots did not erect houses on them and consequently it was allowable for any persons to build semi-underground houses or temporary huts on such lots.

3. Simple houses to be built on war-victimized lots are restricted to one-storied houses easy to remove or pull down.

4. The flooring space of such simple houses must be less than 13 tsubo and within 30 per cent of the building lot. Permission may be given to special cases where a house can not be built under the foregoing restrictions. But even in such cases, the flooring space must not exceed 30 per cent of the building lot.

4. For the construction of medical offices, public bath-houses, stores indispensable for the living of the Metropolitan citizens, the foregoing restrictions shall be mitigated.

6. Owners of houses built on war-victimized lots before the enfrocement of the land adjustment plan shall have to move or pull down their houses without any compensation in case land adjustment works and engineering works are undertaken by the State of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office.

7. The construction of houses on lots located along principal roads, rivers and railroad lines was prohibited during the war. But such a restriction shall not hereafter be applicable so long as the foregoing lots are not the site of buildings having been dispersed or if they are not designated to be left open.

8. The procedure for the application of the construction of houses shall be rendered simple and applications shall be speedily handled by the War Offices and other local offices.

Chief Hayashi of the Planning Board of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office made a statement in an interview with the press concerning the construction of the simple houses and the particulars of the interview in the form of questions and answers are as follow:

Question: When will the simple houses be built?

Answer: It is being planned that the construction of a portion of the 55,000 simple houses which an under contemplation by the Tokyo Metropolitan Office be completed within October and the rest within November. For this purpose, forceful measures must be taken.

Question: How many houses do you intend to build with the lumber granted by His Majesty the Emperor?

Answer: The allotment of lumber for Tokyo Metropolis is 150,000 to 160,000 koku which is sufficient for building 40,000 houses. This number therefore cares for the major part of the houses now under contemplation.

Question: Then what will be the condition for the application of the construction of such houses?

Answer: Those who desire to build their houses by employing carpenters and securing necessary materials may buy necessary building materials from the Tokyo Metropolitan Office but others may rent houses to be built by the same office. Those belonging to the former category shall submit applications beginning October 5 and shall receive materials beginning the end of the same month. The cost of materials for building one house is estimated to be some ¥2,800.

Question: How about the houses-to-let?

Answer: Persons living in incomplete semi-underground houses or temporary houses are qualified to apply for houses. If this arrangement leaves a margin of houses those engaging in works indispensable with the citizens' living, officials of the government offices or public offices, demobilized servicemen and bereaved families of the wardead shall be allowed to rent the houses. Persons desiring to rent houses shall submit applications to Ward Offices or local offices beginning October 5. The number of the houses-to-let is calculated to be some 5,000.

Nippon Vessel Sinks When It Hits Mine Near Shimonoseki

While proceeding from Shimonoseki to Hakata, the Toa Kaiun Kaisha ship Koto Maru, 3,363 tons, commanded by Captain Keizo Kato, destined to bring back Japanese nationals from Korea, was sunk when it struck a mine about 5.50 a.m. on September 28 about 1,000 meters north of Ganryujima near Shimonoseki, reports the Mainichi. Fortunately there were no passengers on board but of the crew of 78, two sustained serious injuries, 23 were slightly injured and 10 reported missing. It is believed those missing have all been drowned.

BELLAIRE RITES ARE HELD

Collier's Scribe Killed in Jeep Mishap Recently

Robert Bellaire, 30, Collier's war correspondent, succumbed to injuries received in a jeep accident six days after his arrival in Japan. Funeral services were held on Tuesday at the Army cemetery south of Yokohama.

Mr. Bellaire was United Press bureau manager in Japan when war broke out and was interned. Later, he was repatriated on the Gripsholm on its first voyage back, after which he began writing for Collier's.

Mr. Bellaire is survived by his wife, Mona, and three children who live in Greenwich, Connecticut.

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Oct. 6 & 7, at 1:30 p.m. and 4:30 p.m.
at HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL
(in Hibiya Park, near Imperial Hotel)
BALLET and MUSIC
Sponsored by Toho Music Group
(The 9th Toho Concert)
Ballet:
AZUMA YUSAKU BALLET TROUP
Miss Sumire Honka and
Koji Taku, at the piano
Vocal Solo:
Miss Aki Futaba
Miss Yuki Chihaya
Music:
Toho Chamber Music Group and
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Help Wanted

DESIRE experienced English speaking Japanese cook and amah, man and wife preferable, for American officer. Apply Box 263, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH steno-typist wanted by a large Japanese firm. Apply Box 17, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OFFICE boy-san, who can ride a bicycle, wanted by a newspaper company in Tokyo. Also telephone operator, (girl), with experience, preferably understanding some English. Please apply with personal history. Apply Box 7, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOUSEKEEPER—English speaking Japanese lady, wanted by American officer. Pleate state particulars. Apply Box 264, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

JAPANESE, 32, educated in the United States, seeks suitable position, preferably with Americans. Apply Box 5, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADY seeks house work with food included. Apply Violet Yoshida, care Mifune Apartments, No. 43, Jiyugaoka, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

WELL educated foreigner speaking English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Japanese offers his services. Apply Box 8, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Lost

BROWN leather bill fold containing sum of money lost by American soldier in Yokohama or vicinity. Return to Provost Marshal Office in Yokohama. Reward to finder by PFC. H.W. Densmore.

Wanted to Exchange

WANTED imported soap and canned provisions, in exchange for attractive Japanese "kakemono," painted by well-known artist. Apply Box 292, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

NEUTRAL foreigner wants to rent in Tokyo furnished or unfurnished house, any style with garden immediately for six months. Please telephone 48-1217.

For Sale

BIG wardrobe-trunk made in Germany. Inspection at No. 6, Hinokicho, Akasaka-ku. N. Sakai.

COPIES of Nippon Times from the beginning of the Pacific War to the present, and Nippon Times Weekly for sale. Apply Box 15, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S watches, imported, both wrist and pocket watches, for sale. Apply Box 295, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOUSEHOLD furniture for dining and drawing room, stoves, etc. of good make and in good condition for sale in Tokyo. Also two big stoves in Karuizawa. Apply Box 13, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

100 RARE old Japanese postage stamps at cheap price. Apply Box 14, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SAFETY razor blades, Japanese made, best quality. Apply Box 268, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STAMPS for collection, Japanese, Manchurian and Chinese, etc., sheets, blocks or separate. All stamps issued during the war time. Delivered quickly according to information received. Apply K. Dourneff, No. 1234, Karuizawa.

STANDARD Corona typewriter, slightly used, in perfect condition to highest bidder. Apply W. Frey, Yokohama, Isogo-ku, Machiyacho 207.

TWO complete sets lounge furniture, two beds with spring matresses, one woollen carpet, one Persian carpet, one sewing machine, one electric stove. Apply Box 12, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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"GRAMOPHONES, Records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigarators, etc. office hours 2.00 to 4.30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo."

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price. Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

POSTAGE stamps used, of various countries also tweezers, hinges and albums if possible, at reasonable price. Apply Mabel Inomata, 79, Matsuga-oka, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama.

STANDARD typewriter, new or used, any make, wanted immediately. Willing to pay a reasonable price. Apply Kenkyubu, Yokoyama Kogyo K.K., care of Seiyoken, 2, Shinobugaoka, Uyeno Park, Shitaya-ku.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VIOLIN and bow with accessories, music books and music stand at reasonable price. Apply Box 6, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

WILL give correct Japanese lessons in English. Have had long experience of teaching to foreigners. Apply Box 16, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

GENTLEMAN, university graduate wants to learn English conversation. Foreigner preferred. Apply Box 11, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE gentleman, University graduate, wishes to learn English conversation from foreign teacher. Apply Tsuneo Fukuchi, Akamon 222 Nishitomi, Fujisawa-shi, Kanagawa-ken.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1945

Calories, Official and Otherwise

When the meager basic daily ration of 330 grams of rice or its equivalent was cut by 10 per cent last July, the Government announced that it was a temporary measure to be in effect only until the next rice crop could be harvested. Now, however, within the last few days Agriculture and Forestry Minister Sengoku has stated that in view of the poor crop it would be impossible to restore the ration to 330 grams.

According to a reliable computation made last March and published in the magazine Shin Nippon, the actual amount of food rationed in Tokyo, as differentiated from the officially announced theoretical amount, totalled no more than 1260 calories per person daily. Since that time the ration of rice or its equivalent has been reduced by 10 per cent, and the rations for vegetables and other subsidiary foodstuffs have fallen off even more. It is common knowledge that the amount of food actually being rationed at present hardly totals 1000 calories, whatever the official figures may say.

Consequently, if there is to be no improvement in the food situation, as Dr. Sengoku intimates, or if there is to be an actual worsening of the situation, as Colonel Kramer warns, the plight of the Japanese people will be alarming indeed within the next few months.

What the public demands in the face of these facts is that the Government show some evidence of responsible action and vigorous effort in coping with this situation. There has been plenty of publicity about long range plans for bringing waste lands into cultivation. There are plenty of words of exhortation being bandied around urging the farmers to a more noble spiritual endeavor to save the nation. But there is not enough evidence of practical, business-like effort to make the present rationing system function as it should. Government by moral exhortation rather than by hard-headed practical sense has ever been a common Oriental failing of which the Japanese officials have always been guilty. But homilies by officials who have never been away from their desks will not bring in the harvest.

Too frequently within the past few days the Japanese Government has failed to take vigorous practical action in all sorts of matters until the Allied authorities have given pointed directions or peremptory orders. It would be a disgrace if the Japanese Government should have to wait for the Allied authorities to apply the whip in regard to the food situation also before it could do something tangible to cope with the crisis. It is the hope of the Japanese public that the Government will speedily show more evidence of meeting its responsibilities.

Officialdom and the People

In Japan there is an expression "to respect officialdom and to look down on the people". Although the expression itself arose after the Meiji Restoration, the spirit which it reflects goes back to much earlier times. It is a spirit which must be completely eradicated if the nation is to make a success of the democracy which it has decided to embrace as its new way of life. But because of its long history, this spirit will be hard to extirpate. A frank recognition of its pernicious strength and the causes for its persistence must be the first step toward its elimination.

In the days before the Meiji Restoration, when the feudal system held all the people in thrall, they were compelled to follow completely the dictates of the Tokugawa regime. Under the rigid class system strictly maintained by the Tokugawa rulers, a sharp distinction was made between the feudal lords and their officials of the samurai class on the one hand, and the farmers, artisans, and merchants on the other. Eligibility to office was a hereditary privilege of the aristocracy, and the subjection of the common people to the privileged class was a matter of inexorable destiny. It is no wonder that the idea developed "to respect officialdom and to look down on the people"!

After the Meiji Restoration, even though the feudal system disappeared, the feudal tradition persisted. Moreover, although the Tokugawa regime was overthrown, the new national government was staffed to a great extent by former samurai from the Satsuma and Choshu clans. Despite the fact that these men had opposed the Tokugawa system, they also came from a feudal background and could not rid themselves of their feudal notions concerning the superior privileges of the official class. Furthermore, because of the outstanding abilities of some of these men, the common people continued to respect the officials. Hence the traditional spirit of respecting officialdom and looking down upon the people persisted.

In more modern times, after the influence of the clans and the samurai disappeared, the same spirit nevertheless persisted, but for a new reason. In the strenuous effort which Japan made to catch up with the modern nations of the West and to make up for her centuries of retarded development, many of the necessary activities were beyond the means of private individuals. Most of the new enterprises had to be carried on by the Government, and even the private enterprises had to secure government assistance. Accordingly the power of the Government became all-important in almost every walk of life, and the traditional habit of respecting officialdom and looking down on the people became more entrenched than ever.

But it should have become apparent to the Japanese people at last that this attitude should no longer be tolerated. It was the blind following of authority which pulled the Japanese nation into its present predicament. It was the unrestrained wilfulness of officialdom unchecked by critical supervision by the people which made possible the evils of the regime which has just ended. If Japan is to be saved for the future, the officials must become the servants of the public, and the people must fully exercise the initiative and the power which their Constitution allows them. The distinction between officialdom and the public must be wiped out, and the people themselves must constitute the officialdom.

The habit of centuries will be difficult to overcome, but it must be overcome. For Japan must become a true democracy if she is to retrieve the errors of the past.

COL. SORIANO DECORATED

Awarded Silver Star for Gallant Action on Bataan

Colonel Andres Soriano of New York City, who escaped from Corregidor to help engineer the flight of the late President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines to the United States via Mindanao, has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action on Bataan on February 4, 1942.

Colonel Soriano, then a captain in the Philippine Army, now is a member of the staff of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. He had accompanied President Quezon to the United States and served as his Secretary of the Treasury.

When the Allied invasion of the Philippines appeared imminent, Colonel Soriano returned to the Philippine Army, was inducted into the United States Army at Brisbane in September, 1944, and became a member of General MacArthur's staff as civilian affairs advisor.

Colonel Soriano's Silver Star citation said that "under constant enemy small arms fire, he and two companions made their way along the forward area of the 5th Infantry (Philippine Scouts) in order to obtain accurate and first-hand enemy information".

"They had completed their mission and were returning to headquarters when they came under intense sniper fire."

"Courageously exposing himself Colonel Soriano returned the fire until it was silenced and his companions had withdrawn in safety. He then withdrew himself."

Curfew in Hyogo Area

At the request of the liaison officer of the American occupation troops in Hyogo Prefecture, the Prefectural Police from October 2 prohibit all people within the prefecture, Japanese and foreign, from going out from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m.

CURRENCY OUTLOOK

Problems of Inflation and Exchange Rate Analyzed

By DR. TORAJIRO TAKAGAKI

During war currency undergoes a drastic change, purposely or otherwise. Within the nation it loses its equilibrium with the gold reserve and thus its intrinsic value fluctuates incessantly.

Inflation increases in intensity with the expansion of national expenditure and the corresponding decrease in the circulation of goods on hand. Of course, there are differences in the degree of intensity but inflation prevails in every country during the war. A well-planned political economy is the only remedy to prevent this grave crisis.

Following the suggestion of Britain and America, the representatives of 44 nations of the world assembled in the United States last July and opened the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference and agreed upon an International Monetary Plan and establishment of a Reconstruction Development Bank. Although there were differences of opinion between America and Britain as well as part of the participating nations the plans as suggested were all adopted in toto. Of course even today there seems to be wide differences in opinion among the participating nations but it was reported that the U.S. Senate Currency Committee has already ratified the contents of this conference. It would be safe to state that in the future, international finance will move along the line adopted at this conference.

The course which this conference followed and the details of the plans adopted shall be left for another occasion but for the present we shall dwell briefly on the purpose of this conference.

The purpose of the Monetary Stabilization Plan was as follows: (1) To encourage stabilization of international currency through this organ. (2) To encourage the development of international commerce, elevate the income and employment level of participating nations, thus assisting the development of resources. (3) To maintain a uniform exchange rate, avoiding competitive lowering of currency rates. (4) To aid in the abolishment of restrictions on the exchange rates which tend to retard world commerce. (5) To grant an opportunity to participating nations to utilize the fund of the conference thus equalizing the mutual "invisible exports." (6) To cut down the period of international inequality of income and expenditure and decrease the degree of such inequilibrium.

In order to accomplish this, every participating nation is required to deposit a fund and fix its own exchange value according to its own gold reserve or according to the ratio of gold content to U.S. Dollar as of July 1, 1944 (1 oz. of pure gold—U.S. $1.00). the fluctuations of exchange rates to be limited to a certain ratio, thus stabilizing the exchange rates and the amount of deposits by the manipulation of the deposited funds. In other words it is an internationally regulated monetary institution based upon the gold standard of each participating nation.

The free gold standard system which controlled the entire financial world for the past century went out of existence with the termination of World War I. The difficulty of maintaining the general standard all over the world has been thoroughly proven by the subsequent chaotic financial condition of the world. It has been repeatedly proven that the gold standard policy can never be carried out smoothly without the goodwill and good intention of the nations possessing the greater part of he world gold reserve.

The general purpose of the Reconstruction Development Bank is as follows:

(1) To aid financially the nations devastated by war, now in the process of reconstruction.

(2) To assist private international investments by guaranteeing private loans and investments. The chief aim of the Bank shall be to guarantee in whole or in part, all private loans.

(3) To encourage international commerce, maintaining a well-balanced international trade balance and invite international investments for the development of natural resources of participating nations, thus elevating the standard of production, living, and labor conditions of its participating nations.

The general plan of this Bank was not included in either the American proposal (Morgenthau Plan) or the British proposal (Keynes Plan). It is correct to assume that this plan was drafted to do away with the functions not operating under the currency Fund System and at the same time to meet the demand of the devastated nations as well as nations seeking economic rehabilitation.

When Japan will become a participating member of these international economic organs remains to be seen. But we must not overlook the fact that practically all the nations of the world are rapidly being controlled by such organs or other today. In other words the nations of the world will not discard the gold standard theory but instead through these international medium they will seek a stabilization of the value of currency by the reciprocal trading of their respective financial resources. The future course of world economy is clearly pointed out by such institutions. My theory that in the future world currency will be dependent upon the inter-relationship of the political and economic power of all nations is again proven here.

According to a newspaper report, it was stated that already $100,000,000 worth of military scrips were being shipped to Manila for distribution among the American forces and that during the occupation period these Allied scrips will be used along with the Japanese currency.

America used her military scrips freely in Italy and in France. The same thing was done in the Pacific theater of war, too, but the situation in Japan Proper at present is assuming quite a different aspect. There have been no such instances as the requisition of commodities or laying down of military administration in the wake of armed occupation. The area of occupation is comparatively small, the number of troops limited, and the requisition of commodities or contact with the people is being accomplished through the Imperial Government authorities only and no individual negotiations are allowed. Leaving aside the Philippines and other occupied territories for the present, in Japan the occupation could be accomplished easily without scrips.

Scrips or no scrips when the economic relationship is re-established with the Allies the exchange rate problem of the two currencies becomes imminent. If Japan is allowed to become a member of the international organ the exchange rate between the Yen and the Dollar or the exchange ratio to the gold reserve will have to be determined automatically. Or at least if an economic relationship is resumed again there arises an absolute necessity of fixing an exchange rate. Before the War of Greater East Asia the exchange rate was ¥100=$23 71/6.

There is another problem at hand. We must study further the effect such a new economic machinery would have upon our future currency situation and especially upon the dreaded inflation tendency. Further we must not overlook the fact that heretofore the disaster of inflation was brought after the war rather than during the war.

Until now the people of Japan regarded inflation only as a historical instance or merely a "fire across a pond" and never gave it a serious thought as a vital personal problem of their own; they do not realize that the problem is so close to them and pressing. But the time has now arrived for them to sit up and take notice as the havoc of inflation is such that it will blast the economic foundation of the nation, throwing the people's daily living conditions into chaos.

If we study the nation's future from the political economic angle we must give deep thought to the following paramount problems of the day to prevent further inflation tendencies: to wit: curtailment of government expenditure which was centered upon the military heretofore; cancellation of unrestricted payments to munition plants; increasing supplies of daily necessities to the general public with the reconversion of war industries to peacetime production. On the other hand we must also watch out for the expansion of currency in circulation due to the relief money given by the government to air-raid victims and retirement allowances, as well as a lag in production. There is however another danger which might add impetus to inflation and that is the possibility that the material resources and manufactured goods may have to be exported as part payment for the reparations yet to be decided.

If we should look into the inflated condition of Germany after World War I we shall find that after the Revolution the structure of the new government was so weak that social unsecurity penetrated deep into the heart of the people, control was abandoned, the price of commodities shot up sky-high, the investment capital flew out of the country and on top of all these calamities, material supplies were carried out of the country to meet the reparation demands and exchange speculations were rife.

Therefore in our country too even if an exchange rate is established with the Allied Powers, strict control must be enforced on currency and no speculation should be permitted whatsoever on the exchange market. Even if there exists a strong possibility for the establishment of an exchange rate there lies a grave danger of collapse of the currency value before the enforcement of such a rate due to the temptation to speculate, thus inviting temporary economic chaos.

The reason why Japan did not suffer from the effects of inflation before was due to the trust of the people in the government and their own sense of self-control and discipline. Thus it can be said that the problem was more psychological than economic. The inflation tendency can well be regulated by appealing to the moral sense and reflective attitude of the people as a whole. If the people, then, should be on their guard and made up their minds to prevent inflation, it could certainly be averted. This is for their own benefit and protection as well as for the sake of the nation. Thus we may conclude that inflation is not the effect of natural economic consequences but rather a result of lack of self-government and a profiteering spirit on the part of the people as a whole.

The people of Japan are now facing the most trying period since the foundation of the Empire. Political and economic order can be maintained only when they actually reflect on their past mistakes and undertake to govern themselves. We should observe the Imperial Rescript with solemn sincerity and be brave enough to accept all the trials and tribulations which might lie immediately ahead of us: we must be ready to hurdle over all such obstacles for the construction of a new Japan.

JAPAN'S SCENIC BEAUTY

Topography Has Much to Do in Making Our Scenery Unique

By T. W.

III

Plutonic rocks such as granite mostly develop a rectangular jointing structure, in which fissures open in three directions intersecting one another at right angles. Sometimes a laminated jointing structure develops with fissures opening into flat layers, like plates laid one upon another. Nezame-no-toko at Kiso represents a typical rectangular jointing structure in a small gorge.

The grandeur of Mt. Kongoh, the Diamond Mountain, in Korea of international fame for its beautiful scenery, is to be attributed to an extraordinary development of the jointing structure of the granite of which it is formed. The entire Inner Kongoh and most part of the Outer Kongoh are formed of intersections of rectangular and laminated joints, while Bambutsu-soh, one of the beauty spots of the mountain, is formed by special rocks, in which rectangular joints have developed together with peculiar diagonal joints.

Granite and liparite (rhyolite) are liable to weathering without decomposition, because they not only contain a high percentage of quartz, but are coarse in structure. Most hills and mountains which are formed of those rocks are bald, being devoid of trees. Such mountains are to be found along the coast of the Inland Sea, and in the Kinki and Chugoku districts. In other regions, however, where the weathering process is slow, mountains of granite and liparite develop beautiful sequestered gorges, due to their peculiar joints and erosion by water. The most famous instances of this are Sandankyo in Aki Province, Sekkakei in Hohki Province, Gohkei in Bizen Province, Kigankei in Mino Province, Kurobe Gorge in Etchu Province, Shohsen George in Kai Province (all of granite), Omogohdani in Iyo Province, Chohmon Gorge in Nagato Province, Senjohkei in Iwami Province, Rukikei in Tamba Province, Koza Gorge in Kii Province, Gembi Gorge in Rikuchu Province, Oirase Gorge at Towada and Soh-un Gorge in Ishikari Province (all of liparite), all these gorges being covered with luxuriant trees, typical of the Japanese landscape.

Gorges of volcanic rocks owe their beauty to the development of the columnar jointing structure in no small degree. Such jointing structures often develop in basalt, andesite and porphyrite, contributing substantially to the beautiful scenery of gorges or mountains formed of them. Well known instances are Ghembudoh in Tajima Province, Keyano-ohto in Chikuzen Province, Yakataishi-no-Nanatsugama in Hizen Province, and Tawarajima in Nagato Province (all formed of basalt), Takachiho Gorge in Hyuga Province and Tashiro Nanatsugama in Echigo Province (of andesite), and Kiyotsu Gorge (of porphyrite) in Echigo Province.

Hard sedimentary rocks, or those whose jointing structure is coarse, often cause the form action of steep peaks or gorges, similar to those in igneous rocks. In Japan, limestone, chert, quartzite, conglomerate and some sandstones come under this category. Limestone, though consisting of carbonate of lime and so soluble in water, has, on the whole, however, considerable resistance to erosion as it develops few joints. It often forms magnificent peaks or gorges, such as Kuma Gorge in Higo Province, Taishaku Gorge in Bingo Province, Atetsu Gorge and Kusama Gorge in Bitchu Province, Nippara Gorge at Okutama district. Famous limestone mountains are Mt. Ibuki in Ohmi Province, and Mts. Buko and Ryohkami in Chichibu district.

Chert and quartzite consist mostly of silicic acid. These are very hard rocks with great resistance to erosion. They are not found so widely in Japan as in China and Manchuria, but they form gorges and step peaks in some parts of the country, as in the "Japan Rhine" Hozu Gorge and Mt. Ohmine in Yamato Province.

Hard sandstone and its metamorphic rock often occur, forming famous mountains and gorges, such as Mt. Ohdaigahara in Yamato Province, Okudoro and Dorohatcho Gorges on the Kumano River, and Ohboke Gorge in Awa Province.

Volcanoes and Scenery

Japan is noted for its volcanoes and thermal springs, there being more than 200 large volcanoes in Japan in addition to several thousand small ones which are attached to the larger ones, while the thermal springs, also related with the volcanoes, number more than 1,000. The important part played by volcanoes and thermal springs in producing Japan's beautiful scenery is demonstrated by the fact that of the twelve national parks, designated by the Government a few years ago, nine are located in the volcanic region.

The volcanoes in Japan have a large variety of forms: some are cone-shaped like Mt. Fuji and Mt. Yohtei; some have big cauldrons, like Mt. Aso and Mt. Hakone. Some have lakes in the cauldrons as in Towada, Tazawa, Tohya, Akan, Kutcharo and Mashu. Some volcanoes form a group, like Mt. Kirishima, Mt. Nikko and Mt. Daisetsuzan. Some volcanoes are complicated in structure, like Mt. Unzen, Mt. Kuju, Mt. Hakone, Mt. Haruna, Mt. Akagi and Mt. Amagi. In the craters of some volcanoes are formed gigantic "tholoids," like Mt. Daisen, Mt. Kaimon, and Mt. Tarumaye.

It is the graceful forms of most of these volcanic mountains which form the centres of attraction, but no less important as centres of attraction are the lakes created by volcanic activity. Another feature of Japanese volcanoes is the large number of waterfalls whose formation is traceable to volcanic activity.

Lakes are createt in connection with volcanoes in many ways. Crater lakes are formed by water filling up a volcanic crater. Most of those lakes are most beautiful, being round in form like huge pails filled with water. Lake Onami in Mt. Kirishima, Lake Za-oh, Lake Yunuma and Lake Mizunuma in Mt. Shirane and Lake Goshiki and Lake Okenuma in Mt. Azuma are examples of many such lakes.

Other lakes are formed, also by volcanic activity, by water filling a cauldron formed by a subsided crater. Large numbers of such lakes are found in the northeastern provinces of Japan and also in Hokkaido, including Lakes Towada, Tazawa, Tohya, Akan, Kutcharo, Mashu, Shikotsu and Kuttaroushi. Still another common type of lake in the volcanic region is the volcanic barrier lake, formed by lavas or mud flows ejected by volcanoes making natural dams. Lake Chuzenji at Nikko was formed by lava ejected by Mt. Nantai damming the course of the Daiya River. The famous Kegon Waterfall there is also due to the same cause. The five lakes so beautiful a feature of the secnery at the base of Mt. Fuji, Lakes Yamanaka, Kawaguchi, Sai, Shohji and Motosu, were formed by the lava ejected by Mt. Fuji damming up a number of springs. Lake Ohnuma at the foot of Mt. Komagatake is another beautiful volcanic barrier lake.

(To Be Concluded)

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, October 3

CLARIFICATION OF TRUTH DESIRED

ASAHI SHIMBUN—Kiyoshi Miki, critic, who was arrested by the Metropolitan Police Board in the spring of this year on a charge of thought crime and was later transferred to the Toyotama Prison, Tokyo, is reported to have suddenly died in the latter part of September. In connection with Mr. Miki's death, that of the late Jun Tosaka who died of illness through a similar course, is also mentioned. These are two alleged cases of violation of human rights, the first of its kind to be taken up in public discussion in years.

We do not care what ideological trend these two critics held or what action they took. Mr. Miki at one time served as a member of the press corps of the Army in the Philippines and faithfully discharged his duties. No one considers that his ideological quality deserved death.

In spite of this, he had been interned for more than half a year in utter secrecy, and when he was brought to the notice of the world, he had been dead. Even allowing for the fact that we live in a world where shady dealings are rampant, the present case shows that things went too far in that direction. It is considered but proper that an issue is arising from it on the ground of violation of human rights.

The history of Japan since the Meiji Era has numerous records of violation of human rights. It is since the Manchurian Incident that the undesirable trend became more conspicuous. The fighting services turned Fascistic and the judicial and police authorities followed suit. As the Prime Minister declared, the trend was given a big spur by the rampancy of the activities of the gendarmerie and secret police.

The spearhead was first directed against the proletarians in connection with ideological crime and then it was directed against the financial cliques, political parties, officials of the Finance Ministry and general citizens including local Government officials. The espionage case concerning James M. Cox, Reuter correspondent in Tokyo in the days of the Yonai Cabinet, a case in which the foreign correspondent killed himself, also caused more or less suspicion regarding the violation of human rights.

The numerous cases of the mistreatment of war prisoners may have been inspired by the custom of allowing similar outrages within the country to remain unquestioned. Hereafter in this country which we are building to make it a new peaceful State by means of general repentance and general harmony no more of such blunders should be repeated.

Justice Minister Dr. Chuzo Iwata has long been a civilian lawyer of note and is a veteran well acquainted with the dark atmosphere bred by the procurators and police detectives of our country, and it is to be hoped that he will clarify the truth of Mr. Miki's Affair, find out where the responsibility lies and pledge not to allow a similar affair to rise again, without covering things up. The affair may look to rival but in fact it may turn out to be a turning point to brighten up new Japan.

THE PROBLEM OF COAL

Japan's Production Apparently Ample to Meet Own Needs

The role our coal industry will play in the settlement of war reparations is a momentous question. Needless to say, coal was the most important industrial item together with iron in the prosecution of the war. During the hostilities various measures were put into effect in order to increase production; but now with the close of the war, the question arises, will the effort to increase output end? No, for coal is an essential commodity for the maintenance of the people's livelihood.

The coal industry will occupy a leading place in postwar Japan for without coal for industry reconstruction would be impossible of achievement. Now, however, importance is being attached to coal as an item of reparations which Japan must pay.

The question comes up, how much coal was exported from Japan before the war and how much was produced by the other East Asiatic countries in prewar days.

It is a well known fact that a civilized country consumes great quantities of coal. In the case of Japan, however, her coal needs from now on will be tremendous because she will have to use coal as war reparations materials, supply the Allied Occupation Forces and their ships which call at Japanese ports, and moreover, she will have to meet her own domestic demands. Therefore, the amount of coal to be produced hereafter in Japan Proper alone must come up to more than what was turned out during the war.

As to how much coal was exported from Japan before the war, what was consumed in Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila largely depended upon Japanese production. The exports amounted in 1934 to 3,200,000 tons, in 1935 about 3,000,000 tons and in 1936 about 2,800,000 tons. Since then, the exports decreased due to the pressure of domestic demands. During the war coal exports were increased to meet the demands in the Japanese-occupied areas under military administration. However, we do not know the extent of this increase because such information has been withheld by the army.

Now that the war has ended, the quantity of coal that can be used by our industries for reconstruction purposes mostly depends upon the decisions to be made hereafter by the Allied Nations and upon the conditions imposed on us by them. But it is not hard to conjecture that we will require more than from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons which was needed in the prewar days.

And to fill this demand, we will have to rely on our own production, supplemented perhaps by the output of North China. But we cannot depend greatly upon the Chinese supply for various reasons. It has a good deal to do with the industrial development in North China, and besides, there is the question of transportation. So viewed from the standpoint of shipping cost alone, it is almost impossible to rely upon the Chinese coal production.

Then, naturally, the question goes back to our own production and particularly to that from Kyushu where we have good shipping facilities. Therefore, the whole question boils down to the fact that the Japanese coal industry will have to bear a heavy burden—heavier than it was during the war—in the postwar period of reconstruction and until she settles her war reparations.

Ueno-Narita Line Reopens

The Keisei trolley line has since Monday been operating from Ueno right through to Narita. The service had been suspended between Ueno and Nippori due to use for underground factories of the underground roadbed between these two points, the Mainichi reports.